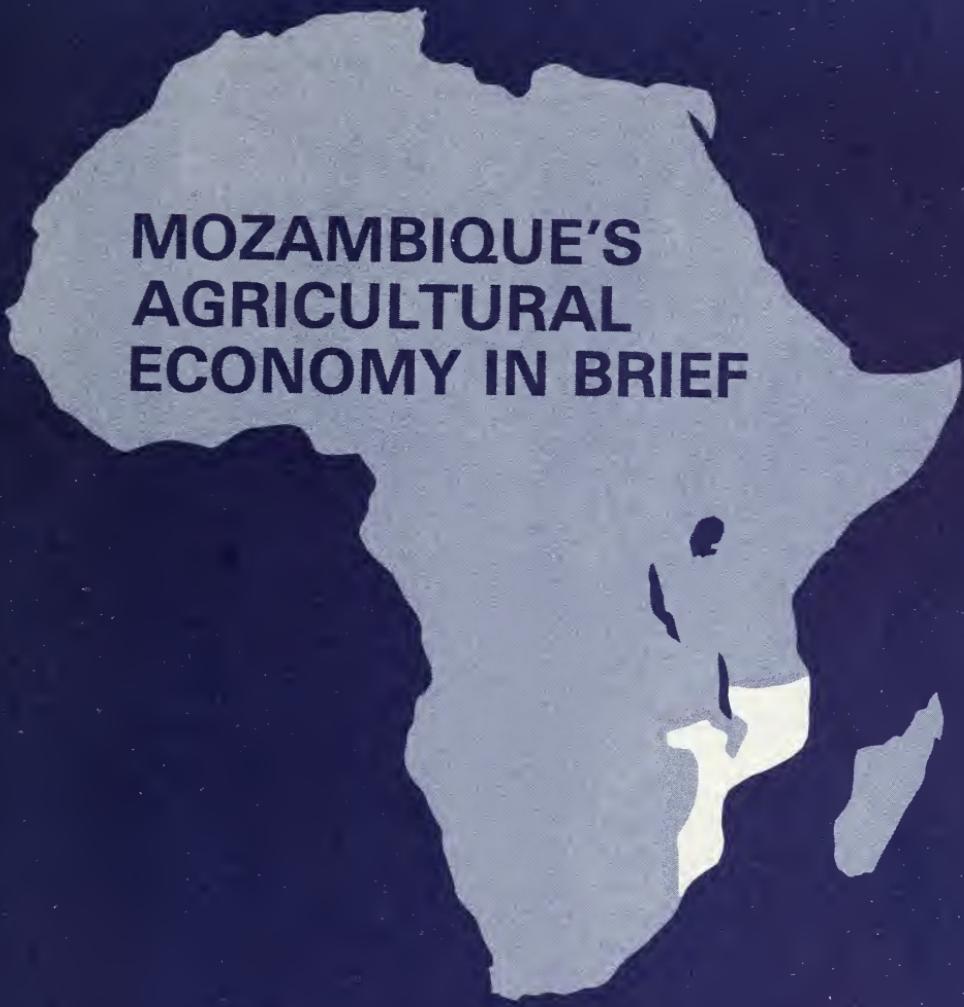


## **Historic, Archive Document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



A281.9 Ag8F



**MOZAMBIQUE'S  
AGRICULTURAL  
ECONOMY IN BRIEF**

**Economic Research Service  
U.S. Department of Agriculture  
Foreign Agricultural Economic Report No. 116**



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 5778-68 ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

MOZAMBIQUE'S AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY IN BRIEF, by Herbert R. Steiner. Foreign Demand and Competition Division, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Foreign Agricultural Economic Report No. 116.

Washington, D.C. 20250

March 1976

## ABSTRACT

A short summary of the history and geography of Mozambique is followed by a detailed description of the agricultural sector. The majority of Mozambique's 9 million people live in small villages of related families, and plant corn, cassava, and other food crops. In 1974 relatively few farms used modern technology. Cashews, cotton, sugar, copra, sisal, and tea were the leading exports.

Key words: Mozambique; East Africa; Agricultural production; Agricultural trade.

## SUMMARY

Agriculture provides the livelihood for the majority of the people of Mozambique and accounts for more than three-fourths of the exports. The predominantly rural population live in small villages and plant corn, cassava, rice, sorghum, millet, peanuts, beans, and cotton. The cotton is sold to provide cash. The food crops are primarily for home consumption; only when a family has more than it needs is the surplus traded or sold. The people of the lowlands near the coast gather cashew nuts from the millions of trees that grow wild. Some nuts are consumed at home; the rest are sold to storekeepers and dealers who assemble them for shelling and export.

Only 4,738 farms were classified "commercial" in 1968/69. These were held under Portuguese civil law instead of customary tribal tenure and included a variety of properties ranging from large plantations to small family farms. Almost half (2,198) of the commercial farms belonged to colonatos or government-sponsored settlements of largely Portuguese immigrants. Most of the commercial farms were not highly mechanized; in 1969 all of Mozambique had only 3,794 farm tractors. Only 907 farms applied fertilizer; they used only 30,000 tons.\*

Most of the tea and sisal and a major part of the sugar and copra were produced on the large plantations.

---

\*In this publication weights and land measurements are in metric units.

An increasing percentage of the cotton, and some of the food crops, notably corn, rice, and peanuts were produced on the smaller commercial farms. Citrus fruit and bananas were products of both the traditional and the commercial sectors.

Mozambique's principal agricultural exports in 1973 were cashew products, cotton, sugar and molasses, tea, copra, vegetable oils, and sisal. The United States imported agricultural commodities valued at \$29.2 million from Mozambique in 1973 and \$41.6 million in 1974; most of these imports consisted of cashew nuts and cashew shell phenol. U.S. agricultural exports to Mozambique in 1973 totaled only \$343,000, mainly processed foods, but rose to \$541,000 in 1974.

#### CONVERSION FACTORS

1 hectare	= 2.47 acres.
1 kilogram	= 2.2 pounds.
1 metric ton	= 2,204.6 pounds.

# MOZAMBIQUE'S AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY IN BRIEF

by Herbert H. Steiner  
Foreign Demand and Competition Division  
Economic Research Service

## INTRODUCTION

When the Portuguese navigator, Vasco da Gama, first reached the east African coast in 1498, he found cosmopolitan Arab-governed, Swahili-speaking city-states trading with Arabia, Persia, and the East. The Portuguese subordinated the Arab city-states, and for a time controlled the Indian Ocean trade. The ports in east Africa became stopping-off points for the Portuguese ships in this trade. After 1696, when Portugal lost control of the sea trade to the East, Portuguese influence on the east African coast was restricted to the area south of Cabo Delgado. As a result, Portugal focused more attention on the interior of Mozambique. Large land grants called prazos were made in the Zambezi Valley by the King of Portugal to individual Portuguese (called prazeros) who were expected to develop agriculture there. The prazero, with an army of slaves equipped with European arms, controlled a free African population who planted sorghum, millet, corn, and cotton on its historic lands. But the prazeros found that trading cotton cloth for ivory and gold was more lucrative than agriculture. As a result, the prazero system did not achieve its aim of agricultural development and settlement. After 1800, the slave trade replaced the ivory-gold trade. Those prazeros who survived became integrated into African tribal society, independent of the King of Portugal and sometimes even in opposition to him.

Finally, as an alternative to the prazero system, three large companies were formed between 1888 and 1896; each received a concession over a certain area where it was to establish towns and plantations. These concessions included about two-thirds of Mozambique. During this period, two important railroads were built: one, from the port of Lourenço Marques to Pretoria in Transvaal, became an important corridor for South African trade; the other from Beira to Salisbury became Rhodesia's principal outlet

to the sea. Mozambique's present boundaries were fixed by agreement with France and Germany in 1884-85 and by a subsequent treaty with Great Britain in 1891. The country was not entirely pacified by the Portuguese until 1912.

Beginning in 1945, to encourage colonization, the Portuguese Government offered free passage to settlers from Portugal and actively prepared farms for them. By the 1950's, the white immigrant population numbered 50,000, concentrated mostly in the coastal towns and in the Zambezi Valley. In the 1960's, when many African countries became independent, independence also became a goal of many Mozambiquans, but the legality of the independence movement was not recognized by the Portuguese Government. Those fighting for independence had to operate as guerrillas in the bush supported from bases outside Mozambique. In fighting the insurgents, who began operations in 1964, the Portuguese army forced thousands of Africans in the rural areas to resettle in guarded villages. There the inhabitants received land, housing, medical care, and instruction in agriculture.

Until 1970, Mozambique was an overseas province of Portugal; almost all important political and economic decisions were made in Lisbon. Beginning in 1970, some local control over finances was allowed. On September 25, 1974, the guerrilla movement, the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO), formed a transitional government with the cooperation of the Government of Portugal. Complete independence was effective on June 25, 1975.

## THE LAND

Mozambique extends from the eleventh to the twenty-seventh parallel south of the equator. Bordered on the north by Tanzania, Mozambique has a 1,700-mile coastline on the Indian Ocean and many fine harbors which serve both Mozambique and its western neighbors--Malawi, Zambia, Rhodesia, the Republic of South Africa, and Swaziland. Mozambique's total area is 303,873 square miles or about twice the size of California. One-half of this immense area consists of plains that gradually increase in altitude going westward away from the coast. The coastal plain, ranging up to an altitude of 660 feet, is narrow in the north but widens to include almost the entire width of the country south of the Save River. In the north, a transitional zone of plains from 660 to 1,640 feet above sea level, with scattered rocky hills, merges to the west into

highlands consisting of closely spaced hills and comparatively small areas of mountains. Most of the highlands lie between 1,640 and 3,280 feet, but many areas reach 4,920 feet, with peaks up to 8,000 feet. To the west of the highlands is Lake Nyasa, only 1,550 feet above sea level but 2,220 feet deep. The Tete Highlands, north of the Zambezi in Tete District, are an extension of the Zambian plateau; south of the Zambezi, the highlands of Gorongosa and the Chimanimani Massive are an extension of the Rhodesian Plateau.

The Zambezi, one of the great rivers of Africa, divides the north of Mozambique from the south. The Great Rift Valley of Africa follows Lake Nyasa, the Shire River (a tributary of the Zambezi), and the swampy lowlands running south to Beira. Besides the giant Zambezi, more than 20 rivers, many of them arising in the countries west of Mozambique, drain into the Indian Ocean.

### THE CLIMATE

North of the Zambezi, it is hot and wet from October to March, when winds blowing in from the Indian Ocean bring rain. During this period, the coastal region is subject to occasional typhoons and flooding. The warm Mozambique current, flowing south, raises temperatures and humidity along the coast, where monthly mean temperatures range from 70°F to 86°F. The January mean temperature is 80°F. Inland, the climate varies with the topography. Temperatures range from 40° to over 100°. Many higher elevations have January means of 75°. From April to September, a high pressure system brings drier and slightly cooler air into the area. The July mean temperature is 70° on the coast and 65° in most inland areas.

South of the Zambezi River, the seasons are similar but less well defined because of the influence of a permanent high pressure (anti-cyclone) to the south. The temperatures are lower; at Lourenço Marques, the range is from 65° to 81°. The January mean is 78°; July is 65°. Also, rainfall is much less. In the north, annual rainfall often exceeds 40 inches, but in the south, it averages only 20 inches, and in a few places away from the coast, it is only 15 inches.

## SOILS AND VEGETATION

A deep lateritic clay soil over bedrock of gneiss and granite predominates in the north. The natural vegetation associated with this consists of broadleaf forest with clearings of grassland. The trees are generally from 20 to 60 feet high, but some may reach 140 feet, especially in areas where the forest has not been cut or burned. The grass in the clearings grows 3 to 4 feet high. In certain areas, there is a thick undergrowth of brush and vines. In other areas, broadleaf trees that lose their foliage in the dry season are scattered in a savannah of thin grass. The bark of the trees is thick and fire-scarred in the areas that are burned over periodically to plant corn, cassava, sorghum, and other crops. The burning, whether annual or sporadic, favors the growth of those species of grass, brush, or trees that can survive and adapt to it.

In Tete District, along the upper Zambezi River, and also south of the Save River, coarse-grained, silty, sandy, and gravelly soils predominate. These soils support a dense grass cover up to 5 feet high with patches of broadleaf trees up to 60 feet high. In these areas, the grass is burned and the land planted to crops for one year only.

In the lower Zambezi valley and along some of the other rivers are deep alluvial soils with freshwater marshes. Along the coast of central Mozambique are mangrove swamps.

## THE PEOPLE

The estimated population of Mozambique was 9 million in 1974, the majority Africans belonging to 10 different Bantu groups, each with its own language. These groups share a similar cultural base, characterized by planting corn, cassava, and other crops, and a social system based on the extended family. In the northern region, the people trace their descent through the female line and have no tradition of cattle keeping. In the south, they trace descent through the male line, and cattle are important symbols of wealth and prestige. The rural African population is concentrated along the river valleys and in the highland regions in small villages of largely related families. For years, the men have migrated to South Africa to work in the mines and industries. Since the 1960's, migration from the rural areas to the port cities

has steadily increased. During the 1960's and early 1970's, hundreds of thousands of Africans were resettled in guarded villages (aldeamentos) to isolate them from the guerrillas of the FRELIMO.

Most of the estimated 200,000 whites permanently residing in Mozambique in 1974 lived in cities. For many years, the Portuguese Government provided financial and technical help to encourage farmers from Portugal to settle in Mozambique; but in spite of these efforts, the number of whites in the rural areas remained relatively small. In 1974, when FRELIMO came into power, there was a large exodus of whites.

Indians, Pakistanis, and Chinese are important as traders, but their number never exceeded 25,000.

### Languages

The African languages commonly spoken in Mozambique are Ronga, Shangane, Ajaua, Chinghungue, Chissena, Chuabo, Maconde, Macua, Nyanja, and Swahili. Although related, they differ enough to make mutual understanding difficult. Along the coast, especially north of the Zambezi, Swahili is the lingua franca. In 1974, Portuguese was the official language of the government, of commerce, and of education, but only a small percentage of the Africans spoke and understood it. The proximity of South Africa has furthered the use of English both in commerce and among the workers returning from the mines.

### THE ECONOMY

Mozambique was developed to supply raw materials to Portugal and to serve as a market for Portuguese exports. Until 1972, all cotton produced in Mozambique had to be exported to Portugal, often at prices that were lower than those prevailing on the world market. Sugar, also, could be exported only to Portugal for refining there. In turn, commodities such as olive oil and wine could be imported into Mozambique only from Portugal. Another important part of the Mozambique economy has been the transit trade. The ports and railroads of Mozambique provide a gateway for the imports and exports of the neighboring countries of Malawi, Zambia, Rhodesia, Swaziland, and the northern part of the Republic of South Africa. This traffic, together with the taxes, voluntary remittances, and compulsory wage deferments

from an estimated 500,000 Mozambiquan migrant workers in South Africa, for years supplied a substantial part of the country's foreign exchange.

Until the early 1970's, industrial activity in Mozambique was limited to the processing of agricultural raw materials and the manufacture of a few consumer goods. Among the manufacturing establishments were sugar mills, cashew shelling plants, rice and corn mills, cotton gins, oilseed crushers, coir factories (which produce coconut fiber for mats), a twine plant, jute bag and textile mills, and cigarette factories. In 1973, when many new plants came into operation, industrial production increased 10 percent. Production of cotton textiles jumped by 73 percent and cement had a 41-percent increase. The textile industry is based on the cotton that was formerly exported to Portugal.

Construction of a dam approximately 550 feet high at Cabora Bassa on the Zambezi River in Tete District is now complete. The dam's hydroelectric facilities will produce 4 million kilowatts of power annually when in full operation. This is more than the capacity of any existing African dam. Initially, most of the power will be sold to the Republic of South Africa, but in time, this low-cost energy can provide a basis for industrialization. Four additional dams on tributaries of the Zambezi could more than double the total electric power output of the complex. The reservoir above the Cabora Bassa dam will extend over 150 miles upstream to the Zambian-Rhodesian border. Other aspects of the Zambezi valley development plan include agricultural development on up to 1.5 million hectares of irrigated land, and on 300,000 hectares of dry farmland; livestock and forest development are also planned. Navigation on the 370 miles, between the dam and the sea, is to be improved. Deposits of coal, iron, copper, manganese, and fluorspar in the area are to be exploited.

## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION 1/

### Two Systems of Farming

The agricultural census of 1968/69 divided farms into two categories: traditional and commercial. These

---

1/ Data on agricultural area and production are derived from foreign sources and thus are reported in metric measurement.

classifications represent two different systems of agricultural production. The traditional was African; the commercial, European.

### The Traditional African System

The African system, based on the customary law prevailing before the imposition of Portuguese rule, places land at the disposal of the entire community. Land is held in common by a village or extended family. The land chief grants each household the right to use a certain area. The land cannot be sold or rented, but the members of the household can continue to use it as long as they need it. The boundaries are vague and general, and are subject to change over time as accommodations are made between tribes and groups.

The men fell the trees and burn the brush and grass in the dry season. Stumps and large logs are left in the field, and the women plant the crops around them at the beginning of the rains. Land preparation, as well as cultivation, is done with hoes. Animal-drawn plows are in use only where no tsetse flies exist. Two, three, or more crops are planted on one plot in a riotous pattern, resembling a wild plant community. For example, bush beans are interplanted with cassava and are harvested before the cassava gets high enough to shade out the beans. Other beans are planted to climb on corn when the corn gets mature. The variety of plant combinations depends on the ingenuity and experience of the farmer. There are no neat geometrical rows; a field may contain an entire range of different plants or irregular areas of different crops. The field is worked as long as it produces, then it is abandoned. Production keeps shifting to areas where grass or trees have had time to take over the land again. The production of this African mixed crop domain is primarily for home consumption; it includes such staples as cassava, corn, beans, peanuts, sorghum, millet, and plantains. The women do the harvesting and processing. When the family has more than it needs, the surplus is traded or sold and may find its way into commercial channels. In a good crop year, caloric requirements are met; in a poor year, there is undernourishment.

According to the 1968/69 census, 1.56 million African households planted 2.13 million hectares, or roughly 1.4 hectares per household, in crops. Of the total area, 84 percent was planted in the principal African food crops.

Area and production of these were estimated as follows:

	Area	Production
	1,000 hectares	1,000 metric tons
Corn.....	646	414
Cassava.....	374	2,325
Sorghum.....	282	206
Peanuts (shelled)....	231	81
Beans.....	112	63
Millet.....	109	54
Rice.....	48	44
Total.....	1,802	3,187

Most of the remaining 332,000 hectares was in cotton, the only nonfood crop produced in significant quantities under the traditional system. Since a large part of these crops is planted together in the same fields in random patterns, the area figures are rough estimates only.

### Commercial Farming

Only 4,738 farms were classified commercial in 1968/69, but this small number covered a total area of 2.38 million hectares. This was land held under Portuguese civil law and included a wide range of properties from large plantations run by managers with hired labor down to small family farms. More than 4,000 of these commercial farms were owned by individuals, the majority of whom lived on the farms. There were 561 corporate farms averaging 2,164 hectares each. These corporate farms included more land than those farms owned by individuals and families. State farms, experimental farms, and mission farms made up the balance.

Almost half of the commercial farms belonged to colonatos, or government-sponsored settlements, where the settlers were provided with land, a house, livestock, and implements; associated service cooperatives sold farm supplies and marketed the production. The purpose of these colonatos was to attract immigrants from Portugal, but blacks participated in some of them. Those at Guija, on the Limpopo River in Gaza District and on the Revue River near Vila Pery in Manica e Sofala District, were based on

irrigation projects. Others were Vila Joao Belo in Gaza, Vila Cabral in Niassa, and Montepuez in Cabo Delgado District.

Of the total land in commercial farms, only 235,000 hectares were planted in annual crops; another 216,000 hectares were in perennial crops; and 278,000 were in pasture and forest. Thus, only 31 percent of the land in commercial farms was being utilized for agricultural or forestry purposes.

The commercial farms were not highly mechanized; 1,782 farms had tractors of their own and 2,020 either had tractor work done by others or rented tractors. Animal power was used on 147 commercial farms, and 743 farms used manpower only.

A total of 30,000 tons of commercial fertilizer were used on 907 farms in 1969. Insecticides and pesticides were used on 1,181 farms.

The commercial farms produced most of the tea and sisal, a large part of the sugar and copra, an increasing percentage of the cotton, and some of the food crops, notably corn, rice, and peanuts.

### Principal Crops

Production for the most recent year for which data are available is discussed below for several important crops. These data may be related to earlier years by referring to Table 1.

#### Cotton

Cotton provided cash income for over 283,000 small producers in 1973. The average planting measured less than 1 hectare, often interplanted with food crops. Before 1960, the government required thousands of African households to plant cotton. Besides producing cotton for export to Portugal, it was a way of putting cash into the hands of the Africans so they could pay head taxes. Planting cotton was no longer compulsory in 1974. In 1973, commercial farms produced 60 percent of the crop. Most of the cotton was handpicked; 80 to 85 percent was classified first quality. The Cotton Institute distributed seed, fertilizer, and other inputs, and provided technical assistance to cotton growers.

Table 1--Mozambique: Estimated production of principal agricultural commodities, average 1961-63 and annual 1970-74

Crop	Average 1961-63	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
		<u>1,000 metric tons</u>				
Wheat.....	9	4	13	4	6	3
Rice, paddy.....	46	118	119	111	108	101
Sorghum.....	190	201	190	205	190	190
Millet.....	24	54	50	55	52	45
Corn.....	200	447	528	565	550	450
Beans, dry.....	50	65	60	68	70	50
Cassava.....	2,380	2,500	2,300	2,700	2,600	2,700
Sweetpotatoes.....	24	29	26	30	31	28
Bananas and plantains..	50	66	66	67	65	100
Citrus fruit.....	12	35	40	45	35	30
Tobacco.....	2	4	5	5	5	4
Cotton, lint.....	38	46	36	47	48	43
Cottonseed.....	72	91	66	88	88	87
Peanuts, in shell.....	81	75	115	122	122	85
Cashew nuts.....	91	165	202	205	216	240
Maafurra seed.....	4	15	20	2	9	8
Copra.....	65	57	64	60	62	64
Sugar, raw.....	171	281	324	365	390	266
Tea.....	9	17	17	18	19	18
Sisal.....	29	28	25	23	21	19
Meats.....	10	15	15	17	15	14
Milk.....	30	34	34	33	34	32

Sources: Agricultural Situation Reports A-89 (5/17/74) and A-156 (9/20/74), American Consul-General, Lourenço Marques; Instituto Nacional de Estatística, Delegacao de Moçambique "Estatística Agrícola," (1961-63); Missao de Inquerito Agrícola de Moçambique "Estatísticas Agrícolas de Moçambique 1969."

The top cotton producing area lies north of the Zambezi River in the Districts of Mozambique, Cabo Delgado, and Zambezia. Planting time is in December and the first part of January. Harvesting begins in April and continues into May, June, and July. All districts in Mozambique, except Lourenço Marques, are significant producers.

### Cashews

Cashew nuts are gathered from millions of trees that grow wild in the lowlands near the coast, chiefly in Mozambique District in the north and in Inhambane, Gaza, and Lourenço Marques Districts in the south. The gatherers sell the nuts to local storekeepers and dealers who assemble them for shelling and export. The quantity of nuts reaching the market depends on the weather and the willingness of the rural people to gather them. This often is influenced by the amount of labor demanded in food crop production. Cultivated cashews accounted for about 16 percent of production in 1968, but this percentage was increasing relative to the wild. The fact that the trees are located along more than 1,000 miles of coastline causes considerable variation in ripening time. Harvesting proceeds intermittently from November to March, causing difficulties in estimating the size of the crop.

### Sugar

Sugar production in 1972 was dominated by five companies. The largest, Sena River Estates, located near the mouth of the Zambezi River north of Beira, produced about 150,000 tons of sugar. Two other mills are located near Beira: the Buzi Company on the Pungue River just south of Beira, and the Açucareira de Mozambique about 25 miles inland from Beira. Two others, the Incomati Estates and Maragra, are located north of Lourenço Marques. Sena uses wage labor to harvest the cane; Açucareira buys the cane from individual growers. Both Sena and Maragra have refineries, but they refine only small amounts of sugar for the local market. Sugar production in Mozambique has shown continued increase. Estimated at 390,000 tons in 1974, it is expected to reach 500,000 to 700,000 tons by 1978.

### Copra

About 18 million coconut palms in Mozambique grow mostly in the sandy coastal belt at sea level. The leading coconut growing districts are Zambezia and Inhambane, which have 9.3 and 6.8 million trees, respectively. The

Mozambique District has only 1.3 million trees. Palms in production number about 9.7 million. The major part of the harvest occurs from February through June. Five large plantations accounted for almost half of total copra production in 1969. Yields on these plantations ranged from 5 to 11 kilograms of copra per palm, compared to a range of from 4 to 8 for all producers. For optimum production, coconut palms require at least 60 inches of rain fairly well distributed throughout the year. Only a limited area on the coast of Zambezi District meets this requirement.

Of an estimated annual production of 450 million coconuts, 280 million are transformed into copra, 8 million are sold as shredded coconut, 2 million are exported as fresh coconuts, and 60 million are consumed locally.

The large plantations dry the copra in kilns heated by burning coconut shells; the medium and small producers have to rely on sundrying, for which the weather is not suitable during the height of the harvest, so that the coconuts have to be stored until the dry season. The delay in drying leads to development of bacteria and fungi and lowers the quality.

### Sisal

Sisal is produced on large plantations, principally in the districts of Zambezia and Mozambique. In 1969, 14 plantations in these two districts produced 24,000 tons from 37,000 hectares. In the late 1960's and early 1970's, sisal production declined because cotton and cattle were more profitable. One factory, Cicoma, processed about 25 percent of the crop into baler twine which was exported primarily to the United States and the European Community.

### Tea

A standard quality Indian-type tea is produced by 48 plantations on 15,000 hectares in the northern part of Zambezia District. Almost all the tea plantations are in the highlands near Junqueiro, although the highlands near Lake Nyasa are considered suitable for tea. Production showed a steady increase in the late 1960's and early 1970's.

### Corn

In Mozambique, corn is essentially a subsistence crop. Less than one percent is used for animal feeding. The

largest part is white corn. It is grown in all districts, but the most favorable climatic conditions for corn are in the plateau of western Manica e Sofala around Espungabera, Vila de Manica, Vila Gouveia, and in the Tete and Zambezia highlands. The districts of Manica e Sofala, Tete, Gaza, Inhambane, and Zambezia are the top producers. In 1969, 1,379 commercial farms planted corn on 33,000 hectares; they produced 33,000 tons. In the same year, an estimated 470,000 Africans planted 646,000 hectares of corn for a production of 414,000 tons. The average yield per hectare for the commercial farms was 940 kilograms and that on the African subsistence plots was only 500 kilograms.

### Rice

The largest traditional rice growing region is the littoral north and south of the Zambezi River. Here rice is planted on 30,000 hectares of flood plain and marshy lowlands by upwards of 150,000 small farmers. Most of these rice plots measure only a fraction of a hectare each. Other districts, where small rice producers predominate, are Mozambique, Manica e Sofala, and Inhambane. It is difficult to determine the amount of this noncommercial rice production because the rice is consumed on the farm; the hulls are removed by pounding in a mortar with a pestle and the chaff separated by hand winnowing. In 1970, about 30 percent of the 97,000 tons of paddy rice produced in Mozambique was consumed in this way.

Commercial production of rice increased rapidly in the late 1960's on the irrigated land along the lower Limpopo River in Gaza. Here rice was grown on 1,500 government-sponsored settlement farms; fertilizer was used and some of the field work was mechanized. But these were not large farms; the average rice planting per farm was 6.7 hectares, and the yield in 1969 was 2,700 kilograms per hectare of paddy. Other farms with larger rice plantings also existed in Gaza and Lourenço Marques districts. To process the rice from the commercial farms, Mozambique had about 20 mills in 1973.

### Peanuts

Peanuts are cultivated by many small farmers, principally in the districts of Mozambique and Inhambane. Only about a third of the 81,000 tons of shelled nuts produced in 1969 entered trade channels, mostly for crushing. Yields averaged only about 300 kilograms per hectare

because of poor soils, inadequate techniques of production, prevalence of diseases, and lack of improved varieties.

### Beans

The major dry bean production is in the African mixed crop domain in Mozambique, Inhambane, Zambezia, Gaza, and Cabo Delgado districts. Red kidney beans are chiefly a product of the colonatos of Gaza.

### Cassava

Cassava is the most important food crop in Mozambique. Production of 2.3 million tons in 1969 was more than five times that of corn. Cassava is produced in the African mixed crop domain in all districts, but over half of total production is in Mozambique District, where it is the basic food of the population. The tubers are peeled, cut into pieces, and dried in the sun. The dry pieces are ground into a flour by a pestle and served, seasoned with dried fish, beans, squash, or boiled cassava leaves.

In the south, along the coast of Inhambane, the peeled tubers are grated; the water is squeezed out of the resulting mass by putting it in bags of sackcloth. After being under pressure for 2 to 4 days, the grated cassava is toasted in wide shallow clay kettles.

### Sorghum and Millet

Over 40 percent of the sorghum was produced by the traditional farms of Manica e Sofala District in 1969. All other districts, except Gaza and Lourenço Marques, were also important producers. Two districts, Tete and Manica e Sofala, accounted for 76 percent of the millet production. These two subsistence crops have lost ground to cassava and corn.

### Bananas and Plantains

For over 50 years, the alluvial soils at the mouth of the Incomati and Limpopo Rivers and the slopes near Vila Pery have been the main commercial banana production areas in Mozambique. The reason for planting bananas in these areas was the existence of adequate farm-to-market roads, but yields never exceeded 20 tons per hectare per year because soils and climate were not ideal for growth of the dwarf Cavendish banana. Lower than optimum temperatures and insufficient rainfall between May and September inhibit

the growth of the banana plant. In addition, winds damage the leaves and reduce the efficiency of photosynthesis. Banana production for export, more recently established at the mouth of the Umbeluzi River south of Lourenço Marques, also suffers from the same limitations.

The best combination of soil and climatic conditions for banana production in Mozambique exists in only two areas: one is a strip of land along the coast from Beira north to Moma, but excluding a small area north of Quelimane; the other is a broad belt extending from the shore of Lake Nyasa east to the town of Chamba. Little commercial production has come from these best-suited areas because they have been isolated from the channels of trade.

Plantains are a product of the African traditional farming system in all districts. Yields have been low because the plants were allowed to sucker out at will into large tufts, but even so, they provided a source of food involving little effort and attention.

#### Citrus Fruit

Commercial citrus production was established largely in the region south of the Save River and in the Shimaya area near Beira. The African mixed crop domain had the largest number of orange trees, but few of these oranges reached the market. Grapefruit were grown commercially for export. Commercial citrus production increased rapidly in the early 1970's.

#### Mafurra

Mafurra is a small oilseed-bearing tree, confined largely to southern Mozambique. The oil is used in soap-making and the cake has been exported to South Africa.

#### Livestock

The number of cattle was estimated at 1.5 million in 1974, compared to 1 million in 1965. The 65 percent owned by Africans, and grazed on communal lands, has remained about the same over the years. Livestock numbers increased every year except for 1971, when the drought forced large slaughterings. Beef production was 12,000 tons in 1974; per capita beef consumption was only 3.5 kilograms.

Extensive pasture lands with adequate water give Mozambique potential for increased beef production. If the tsetse fly eradication program is successful, cattle production will be extended to many areas where it was not feasible in the past.

Mozambique has roughly 1 million goats, 250,000 swine, 100,000 sheep, and 12 million chickens. By far the largest part of all of these belong to the African farmers.

#### FARM TECHNOLOGY

The 1969 census of agriculture listed 3,794 tractors on farms, 109,220 plows, 6,035 discs, and much smaller numbers of other agricultural machines and implements. Except for more than 100,000 animal-drawn plows used on the small African farms, all this machinery was concentrated in the commercial sector. But not all commercial farms were mechanized. Of the 4,738 farms rated commercial, 147 used only animal power, and on 743, only hand tools were used. In some areas, tractors with plows were available to small farmers on a rental basis. Only 907 farms applied chemical fertilizer (30,000 tons on 71,000 hectares). Modern technology was concentrated on a relatively few farms, largely in the southern half of the country. In 1973, the Government of Mozambique purchased 163 tractors and 61 pieces of machinery for agricultural development.

#### FOOD SUPPLY

Most of the food consumed in Mozambique is produced domestically. Cassava is the staple in the north, corn in the south. Rice, beans, sorghum, and peanuts are important secondary foods. In good crop years, caloric intake is sufficient, but per capita consumption of animal proteins--estimated at only about 17 grams per day in 1973--is low. Imports of wheat, wheat flour, wine, fish, and dairy products are chiefly for the small urban middle class.

#### MARKETING OF FARM PRODUCTS

Until 1974, the large plantations producing tea, sugar, sisal, and copra generally marketed their own production, either into trade channels in urban areas or for export. In the rural areas, Portuguese, Indian, and

Pakistani traders bought cotton, cashew nuts, copra, and surpluses of food crops from the farmers, either for cash or by barter.

The Cotton Institute controlled the marketing of cotton by setting prices, building warehouses, providing equipment, and extending credit to both cooperatives and individual farmers. The Cereals Institute set prices for corn, wheat, rice, and peanuts and extended technical assistance to producers of these commodities.

## TRADE

Mozambique traditionally has exported agricultural commodities and timber, and imported consumer goods and capital equipment. Imports consistently have exceeded exports. The balance-of-payments deficit reached \$55 million in 1970 and included a payments backlog of more than a year with Portugal in spite of earnings from railway services to South Africa and Rhodesia, remittances from Mozambiquans working in South Africa, and revenue from tourism. Import restrictions and exchange controls were first imposed in November 1970 and further tightened in 1971. This reduced the balance-of-payments deficit; but in 1973, imports of \$443 million still exceeded by far the exports of \$215 million.

### Agricultural Exports

Agricultural exports valued at \$169 million accounted for 78 percent of all exports in 1973. Principal commodities were cashew products, cotton, sugar and molasses, tea, copra, vegetable oils, and sisal.

### Cashew Products

In 1973, exports of the cashew products (cashew nuts, cashew kernels, and cashew shell liquid) totaled \$50 million. Before 1965, almost all cashew exports went to India where the nuts were shelled and the kernels reexported to the United States and other markets. Gradually, a cashew-processing industry was developed in Mozambique, so that by 1973, only 33,200 tons were exported in the shell while 135,000 tons were shelled in Mozambique and exported as 29,600 tons of kernels. The kernels not only commanded a relatively higher price than the unshelled nuts, but in addition, a natural liquid phenol extracted from the shells

brought in revenues of almost \$2 million in 1973. This phenol is used in the manufacture of paints, plastics, and brake linings, but its presence complicates the shelling process because it can blister the skin and contaminate the kernels.

The United States was Mozambique's best customer for both cashew kernels and cashew shell phenol; U.S. purchases of both totaled more than \$26 million in 1973 and over \$30 million in 1974.

### Cotton

Exports of cotton fiber (including linters) were valued at \$43.6 million in 1973. This was the first year that cotton could freely be exported without restrictions; for many years Mozambique had to send its cotton to Portugal at a price generally set at below the world market. After the policy change, different countries imported cotton from Mozambique in 1973, but 77 percent of the cotton exports still went to Portugal. Among the other buyers were United Kingdom, West Germany, and Japan.

### Sugar and Molasses

Through 1973, virtually all sugar exported from Mozambique went to Portugal at prices set by the Portuguese Government. The 179,000 tons exported in 1973 represented a little over 50 percent of production. The rest was consumed in Mozambique. Molasses, on the other hand, was exported to Western Europe (especially the EC) and the United States. Sugar and molasses brought in almost \$23 million in foreign exchange in 1973.

### Tea

Mozambique exported tea, valued at \$9 million in 1973. Over half of this went to the United Kingdom. The United States was next, importing tea valued at \$1.6 million.

### Copra

Copra exports were valued at \$8.7 million in 1973. Principal destinations were Spain, Portugal, Italy, France, and Israel.

## Vegetable Oils and Oilseeds

Peanut oil and coconut oil were the principal vegetable oils exported. South Africa was the most important coconut oil customer in 1973. Portugal received most of the peanut oil.

Mozambique also exported small quantities of peanuts, sesame seed, castor bean, sunflower seed, and the oils of sesame, corn, cottonseed, and mafurra seed.

## Sisal

Sisal exports increased both in quantity and value in 1973; most went to the EC countries, Spain, and Japan. In 1973, Mozambique exported \$868,000 worth of baler twine to the United States.

## Other Agricultural Exports

Mozambique also exported citrus fruit, bananas, beans, corn, oilseed cake and meal, tobacco, and hides in 1973.

## Agricultural Imports

Mozambique's agricultural imports, valued at roughly \$38 million in 1973, were only 8 percent of total imports. The principal products imported were: wine and olive oil from Portugal; dairy products from New Zealand, Europe, and South Africa; wheat and potatoes from South Africa; and jute from Pakistan. Wheat imports were on an upward trend and reached 116,000 tons in 1973, when South Africa replaced Australia as the principal supplier.

## U.S. Trade

The United States valued the agricultural commodities it imported from Mozambique at \$28.6 million in 1973. This ranked the United States second to Portugal and slightly ahead of both the European Community and South Africa in purchases of agricultural commodities from Mozambique; the comparable figure was \$40.2 million in 1974. U.S. agricultural exports to Mozambique totaled only \$343,000, mainly processed foods, in 1973, and \$541,000 in 1974.

## Trade Outlook

Already, before independence, Portugal's dominant position in Mozambique's trade had been weakening. In 1973, Portugal received 36 percent of Mozambique's exports, but supplied only 19 percent of the imports. In July 1974, Mozambique's importers were authorized to choose goods at the lowest prices and best financial terms, regardless of country of origin.

In the long term, exports of cashew products, sugar, oilseed products, bananas, citrus fruit, and tobacco from Mozambique have the best potential. Cotton holds promise but development of a domestic textile industry could utilize most or all of the potentially large increase in cotton production. Independence will probably cut drastically the imports of wine, olive oil, and potatoes because demand for these commodities was largely from the white population.

Table 2--Mozambique: Exports of agricultural commodities by principal countries of destination, quantity and value, selected years

Commodity and country	1965 1/		1971 2/		1972 3/		1973 4/		1974 5/	
	Quantity :	Value :	Quantity :	Value :	Quantity :	Value :	Quantity :	Value :	Quantity :	Value :
	1,000 tons	\$1,000	1,000 tons	\$1,000	1,000 tons	\$1,000	1,000 tons	\$1,000	1,000 tons	\$1,000
Meat and meat preparations .....	.4	179	.8	663	.6	425	.5	557	6/	96
Portugal .....	--	--	.3	261	.4	270	.4	464	--	--
Cereals .....	1.1	246	3.0	912	153.3	9,515	19.8	1,560	--	--
Corn .....	6/	6	1.4	350	152.9	9,393	18.9	1,247	--	--
Portugal .....	--	--	--	--	112.2	6,998	13.6	876	--	--
Fruits and vegetables .....	131.1	22,731	112.0	39,707	134.6	48,097	117.6	53,870	138.3	64,252
Citrus fruit .....	9.3	609	18.5	1,180	31.1	1,487	21.0	1,625	24.7	2,326
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	5.2	283	9.0	491	10.4	582	11.0	651	14.4	1,291
United Kingdom .....	1.7	144	1.0	107	2.0	221	1.9	306	1.4	238
Portugal .....	.8	48	1.6	130	1.8	280	1.8	270	2.4	396
West Germany .....	.1	6	.3	16	--	--	--	--	.7	75
Netherlands .....	.2	22	2.2	141	.4	24	--	--	2.1	139
Bananas .....	15.3	591	9.2	1,002	5.6	407	5.0	617	6.6	814
South Africa, Republic of .....	7.9	387	7.8	933	5.5	394	4.8	592	6.6	801
Cashew nuts and kernels .....	102.7	21,230	73.8	35,795	94.3	44,496	62.8	47,642	97.3	59,564
Cashew nuts, unshelled .....	98.7	17,332	53.4	11,999	67.5	14,238	33.2	8,023	72.9	17,514
India .....	90.7	15,864	53.4	11,999	67.5	14,234	27.7	6,504	72.1	17,307
Cashew kernels .....	4.0	3,898	20.4	23,796	26.8	30,258	29.6	39,612	24.4	42,050
United States .....	2.9	2,785	13.3	15,616	15.5	17,678	18.5	25,405	15.0	26,135
South Africa, Republic of .....	.3	365	.6	704	--	--	.7	966	.7	1,380
West Germany .....	.4	302	.8	832	1.8	1,830	.9	1,158	.8	1,341
Australia .....	.2	222	1.0	1,353	1.4	1,850	1.2	1,815	1.5	3,167
Dry beans .....	1.8	198	5.7	986	6.7	861	15.6	2,412	16.0	3,974
Portugal and Cape Verde .....	NA	NA	2.9	508	3.2	471	5.2	1,016	10.9	2,921
Sugar and molasses .....	133.5	10,503	288.1	25,551	279.0	23,153	282.2	22,836	238.5	64,755
Sugar, raw .....	94.9	10,271	207.0	24,772	197.1	22,337	178.9	21,533	159.3	61,962
Portugal .....	94.4	10,187	206.1	24,659	196.6	22,256	167.3	19,722	128.7	46,814
Molasses .....	38.6	232	81.0	741	81.8	816	103.3	1,303	79.2	2,792
Netherlands .....	31.2	115	43.8	276	24.8	231	--	--	21.9	1,234
United Kingdom .....	NA	NA	5.0	72	33.4	309	55.6	681	35.6	644

Footnotes at end of table.

Continued

Table 2--Mozambique: Exports of agricultural commodities by principal countries of destination, quantity and value, selected years--Continued

Commodity and country	1965 1/		1971 2/		1972 3/		1973 4/		1974 5/	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	\$1,000	1,000 tons	\$1,000	1,000 tons	\$1,000	1,000 tons	\$1,000	1,000 tons	\$1,000
Tea .....	10.1	7,233	16.4	9,931	17.6	10,885	17.5	9,010	18.6	11,092
United Kingdom .....	5.6	4,217	9.1	4,954	10.1	5,392	10.2	4,677	10.0	5,132
Kenya .....	1.1	695	1.1	757	.3	289	--	--	--	--
United States .....	.9	644	1.0	688	1.8	1,209	3.2	1,762	2.9	1,714
Netherlands .....	.7	439	1.9	1,346	2.6	2,008	1.6	914	3.6	2,679
South Africa, Republic of .....	.6	330	.6	316	.4	298	.3	151	.3	190
Canada .....	.4	249	.5	325	.6	397	.8	430	.6	411
Portugal .....	.2	145	.2	145	.3	228	.3	241	.3	295
Germany .....	.2	166	.6	383	--	--	.2	114	.2	120
Oilseed cake and meal .....	35.9	2,922	40.7	2,637	43.4	2,607	39.6	4,432	34.8	4,169
Peanut cake .....	9.9	831	2.4	156	8.9	705	7.4	1,243	2.1	477
Portugal .....	--	--	2.0	124	3.1	240	.9	92	.5	72
European Community .....	1.0	81	--	--	3.3	259	2.7	441	1.0	279
Cottonseed meal .....	21.7	1,709	29.8	2,183	26.0	1,663	19.5	2,495	22.8	2,999
Denmark .....	7.9	666	8.1	596	6.2	420	6.2	873	11.5	1,419
Sweden .....	4.5	394	9.0	666	11.6	700	7.4	858	7.5	858
United Kingdom .....	1.0	74	.8	72	1.2	90	--	--	1.0	114
Tobacco, raw .....	.8	831	1.3	1,315	2.8	3,217	1.8	2,238	1.5	2,219
Portugal .....	.7	713	.8	873	1.6	1,739	1.2	1,604	1.0	1,533
Hides and skins, undressed .....	.9	564	1.2	474	1.0	594	.7	712	.6	567
Portugal .....	.8	319	1.2	448	1.0	530	.7	665	.6	496
Oilseeds .....	39.7	6,676	51.1	9,486	51.8	6,362	60.0	11,611	50.2	24,318
Cocoa .....	28.6	5,912	46.6	8,368	43.9	4,881	48.2	8,665	41.9	21,713
Spain .....	7.3	1,519	15.3	2,915	19.0	2,186	15.9	2,988	16.3	8,233
Portugal .....	6.2	1,220	20.3	3,498	11.7	1,286	12.6	2,165	9.1	3,949
Israel .....	5.0	1,103	1.0	185	3.0	361	2.3	486	1.9	1,057
Norway .....	4.0	835	.6	114	--	--	.6	83	--	--
France .....	3.3	614	3.3	465	4.3	502	.6	1,472	2.8	1,472
Italy .....	1.4	305	5.7	1,096	4.9	503	9.2	1,567	2.9	1,546
Denmark .....	.8	185	.2	320	--	--	--	267	.5	267
Cottonseed .....	9.3	412	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Portugal .....	7.9	355	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Castor beans .....	.4	53	1.9	241	1.7	316	1.1	389	.2	40
European Community .....	6/	3	.8	108	.4	55	.9	314	.2	40

Footnotes at end of table.

Continued

Table 2--Mozambique: Exports of agricultural commodities by principal countries of destination, quantity and value, selected years--Continued

Commodity and country	1965 1/		1971 2/		1972 3/		1973 4/		1974 5/	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	\$1,000	1,000 tons	\$1,000	1,000 tons	\$1,000	1,000 tons	\$1,000	1,000 tons	\$1,000
Sesame seed .....	1.4	301	2.6	621	1.3	323	2.6	781	2.2	763
Portugal .....	1.4	74	2.2	535	1.3	323	1.8	502	.8	228
Cotton, raw .....	32.5	19,617	37.7	23,754	39.1	24,173	50.3	43,568	33.2	33,339
Portugal .....	31.3	19,490	35.5	23,023	31.3	22,007	37.6	34,067	29.8	30,484
Sisal .....	31.4	6,156	17.4	2,236	14.0	2,288	21.0	6,481	8.3	6,058
Netherlands .....	6.1	1,155	.8	944	.2	37	1.3	459	1.3	860
Portugal .....	5.5	1,152	2.9	3,781	1.5	274	3.9	1,288	2.0	1,601
West Germany .....	5.2	1,014	2.2	2,951	1.3	217	1.7	509	.9	752
France .....	3.4	635	1.1	1,231	.9	134	2.6	726	1.0	755
United States .....	3.1	561	.3	132	.3	132	.2	171	2.0	717
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	1.3	268	5.4	680	5.0	968	2.7	823	1.5	983
Fixed vegetable oils .....	20.2	6,702	23.8	6,027	27.7	8,271	18.7	9,064	10.3	9,044
Cottonseed oil .....	1.9	652	2.8	1,159	6/	43	6/	28	.4	112
Portugal .....	--	--	2.6	1,114	--	--	--	--	--	--
Peanut oil .....	9.1	3,426	2.7	1,450	6.8	4,081	7.4	4,548	1.4	993
Portugal .....	7.6	2,864	2.6	1,412	6.7	4,035	6.2	3,847	1.1	705
Coconut oil .....	6.5	1,907	6.8	2,023	5.7	1,263	9.6	3,630	8.2	7,671
West Germany .....	4.1	1,128	1.8	461	--	--	--	--	1.5	863
South Africa, Republic of .....	1.5	492	4.3	1,317	5.6	1,236	9.1	3,412	6.4	6,527
Cashew shell phenol .....	1.2	387	11.5	1,385	12.2	1,471	14.8	1,951	14.3	3,404
United States .....	1.2	387	1.5	497	5.2	1,085	6.1	1,660	3.9	1,829
United Kingdom .....	3.1	111	3.4	177	1.9	185	3.4	500	1.7	386
Japan .....	6/	19	3.2	460	3.5	464	2.4	360	3.9	966
All other agricultural .....	--	518	--	4,125	--	3,631	--	1,022	--	1,524
Total agricultural exports .....	--	84,878	--	136,818	--	139,551	--	168,918	--	228,811
Total all exports .....	--	109,370	--	166,229	--	176,594	--	215,170	--	296,458

-- = Not reported or not applicable.

NA = Not available.

Note: Tons are metric.

1/ 28.00 escudos = \$1.00.

2/ 27.75 escudos = \$1.00.

3/ 27.00 escudos = \$1.00.

4/ 25.75 escudos = \$1.00.

5/ 25.50 escudos = \$1.00.

6/ Less than 100 tons.

Sources: Instituto Nacional de Estatística Estado de Moçambique; Estatísticas do Comércio Externo, 1965 and 1970. Instituto Nacional de Estatística; Estado de Moçambique Boletim Mensal de Estatística 1971-1972-1973. Instituto Nacional de Estatística; Estado de Moçambique Anuário Estatístico 1970, 1971.

Table 3--Mozambique: Imports of agricultural commodities by principal countries of origin, quantity and value, selected years

Commodity and country	1965 <u>1/</u>		1971 <u>2/</u>		1972 <u>3/</u>		1973 <u>4/</u>		1974 <u>5/</u>	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1,000 tons	\$1,000	1,000 tons	\$1,000	1,000 tons	\$1,000	1,000 tons	\$1,000	1,000 tons	\$1,000
Meat and live animals .....	1.3	1,400	1.1	1,213	.6	704	.4	567	.5	909
Denmark .....	.1	144	.4	551	.2	319	.1	134	--	--
South Africa, Republic of .....	.1	75	.1	87	.2	221	.1	96	.1	198
Dairy products and eggs .....	6.2	3,357	4.4	3,280	3.7	3,404	4.2	4,027	3.6	4,326
New Zealand .....	5.0	2,081	1.2	431	1.6	956	1.7	958	2.1	1,896
Netherlands .....	4.2	1,554	1.0	613	.2	249	.4	466	.4	620
Portugal .....	.3	233	.3	563	.2	507	.3	602	.2	499
South Africa, Republic of .....	.2	130	.4	391	.6	631	.6	773	.3	520
West Germany .....	.2	67	.1	80	--	--	.1	123	--	--
Australia .....	.3	167	.5	361	.7	524	.5	447	.1	139
Cereals and preparations .....	95.0	6,003	125.7	11,725	90.7	8,276	137.3	17,012	74.1	16,367
Wheat .....	49.5	2,714	85.9	6,276	76.2	5,921	116.3	13,054	60.2	12,312
Argentina .....	49.5	2,714	--	4,465	--	--	14.8	1,403	--	--
Australia .....	--	--	60.3	4,465	53.9	3,797	--	--	--	--
France .....	--	--	--	--	19.7	1,350	--	--	--	--
South Africa, Republic of .....	--	--	--	--	--	--	101.1	11,638	59.4	12,164
Cereal flour and preparations .....	.7	149	.8	108	--	--	10.6	1,380	1.0	282
Canada .....	.4	75	.4	84	--	--	10.5	1,279	.5	144
West Germany .....	42.5	2,934	26.9	2,469	7.3	1,016	1.7	346	3.2	1,088
Corn .....	22.5	1,513	26.9	2,467	7.3	1,013	1.7	346	3.2	1,088
South Africa, Republic of .....	2.3	359	9.2	1,667	7.1	1,338	8.7	1,843	9.7	2,704
Malt .....	1.3	189	7.2	1,299	4.6	870	5.4	1,130	6.8	1,864
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	--	--	1.0	198	1.6	304	2.6	576	2.1	564
France .....	13.3	2,738	20.6	4,835	11.5	2,851	11.6	3,647	18.5	4,562
Fruits and vegetables .....	3.5	403	6.4	634	2.7	409	4.3	699	11.7	1,634
Potatoes .....	3.0	322	6.2	589	2.5	376	4.3	676	11.5	1,583
South Africa, Republic of .....	1.2	390	3.2	1,152	2.3	792	2.1	904	1.4	933
Fruits, preserved and prepared .....	1.0	263	2.6	904	1.8	590	1.2	520	1.0	611
South Africa, Republic of .....	1.3	433	6/	29	.1	39	6/	32	6/	24
United States .....	1.3	433	6/	29	.1	39	6/	32	6/	24
Vegetables, preserved and prepared .....	.4	166	NA	NA	1.0	427	1.9	756	1.8	783
Olives .....	.4	166	NA	NA	.2	133	.3	220	.3	228
Portugal .....	.4	165	NA	NA	.2	131	.3	185	.3	212
Wine .....	44.5	9,126	17.7	5,630	20.6	6,601	13.5	5,740	9.6	5,436
Portugal .....	44.5	9,126	17.6	5,510	20.4	6,550	13.5	5,740	9.6	5,436
Oilseeds .....	2	18	8.0	1,964	13.8	2,755	--	--	--	--
Peas, shelled .....	5/	16	7.4	1,942	13.8	2,755	--	--	--	--
South Africa, Republic of .....	--	--	7.4	1,942	13.8	2,755	--	--	--	--

Footnotes at end of table.

Continued

Table 3--Mozambique: Imports of agricultural commodities by principal countries of origin, quantity and value, selected years--Continued

Commodity and country	1965 1/		1971 2/		1972 3/		1973 4/		1974 5/	
	Quantity :	Value :	Quantity :	Value :	Quantity :	Value :	Quantity :	Value :	Quantity :	Value :
	1,000 tons	\$1,000	1,000 tons	\$1,000	1,000 tons	\$1,000	1,000 tons	\$1,000	1,000 tons	\$1,000
Fixed vegetable oils .....	1.8	1,350	1.5	1,546	2.6	2,384	3.1	2,898	2.8	3,311
Olive oil .....	1.5	1,251	1.5	1,546	.9	1,070	1.1	1,567	1.0	1,794
Portugal .....	1.5	1,251	1.4	1,482	.9	1,070	1.1	1,544	1.0	1,792
Jute .....	4.6	1,077	2.2	429	.6	154	5.8	1,245	4.4	939
Pakistan .....	2.3	584	1.3	231	--	--	3.1	592	4.4	78
Thailand .....	2.1	438	--	--	.6	153	2.7	650	4.0	861
All other agricultural .....	--	3,554	--	7,103	--	437	--	3,648	--	3,076
Total agricultural imports .....	--	29,136	--	37,723	--	27,566	--	38,784	--	38,926
Total all imports .....	--	178,006	--	347,342	--	330,068	--	443,311	--	460,423

-- = Not reported or not applicable.

NA = Not available.

Note: Tons are metric.

1/ 28.00 escudos = \$1.00.

2/ 27.75 escudos = \$1.00.

3/ 27.00 escudos = \$1.00.

4/ 25.75 escudos = \$1.00.

5/ 25.50 escudos = \$1.00.

6/ Less than 100 tons.

Sources: Instituto Nacional de Estatística, Estado de Moçambique, Estatísticas do Comércio Externo, 1965 and 1970. Instituto Nacional de Estatística, Estado de Moçambique, Boletim Mensal de Estatística, 1971, 1972, 1973. Instituto Nacional de Estatística, Estado de Moçambique, Anuário Estatístico, 1970, 1971.

Table 4--U.S. agricultural exports to Mozambique: Quantity and value by commodity, selected years, 1965-74

Commodity	1965		1970		1972		1973		1974	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Tons	1,000 dollars	Tons	1,000 dollars	Tons	1,000 dollars	Tons	1,000 dollars	Tons	1,000 dollars
Dairy products.....	78	30	16	25	134	51	31	49	4	6
Wheat flour.....	420	49	150	23	--	--	--	--	9	14
Rice.....	187	29	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other cereals & cereal preparations..	433	30	39	22	39	18	20	13	73	23
Fruits and vegetables.....	54	44	111	95	57	47	44	39	42	62
Sugar and preparations.....	8	18	33	9	9	2	3	1	9	5
Coffee and spices.....	8	13	7	11	15	18	9	12	8	18
Animal feed.....	41	12	1/	20	--	--	--	--	1/	4
Miscellaneous food preparations.....	1/	40	10	103	4	106	19	180	5	51
Animal and vegetable materials.....	7	13	2	30	1	27	4	31	13	178
Vegetable oils and fats.....	--	--	91	30	--	--	20	7	40	50
Fats and oils, processed.....	--	--	1	2	--	--	--	--	1/	2
Other agricultural.....	--	31	--	168	--	22	--	11	--	128
Total agricultural exports.....	--	309	--	539	--	291	--	343	--	541
Total all exports.....	--	8,829	--	21,546	--	15,659	--	32,321	--	31,673

-- = Not reported or not applicable.

Note: Tons are metric.

1/ Less than 0.5 ton.

Table 5--U.S. agricultural imports from Mozambique: Quantity and value by commodity, selected years, 1965-74

Commodity	1965		1970		1972		1973		1974	
	Quantity:	Value	Quantity:	Value	Quantity:	Value	Quantity:	Value	Quantity:	Value
	Tons	1,000 dollars	Tons	1,000 dollars	Tons	1,000 dollars	Tons	1,000 dollars	Tons	1,000 dollars
Cashew nuts, unshelled.....	14	15	59	65	111	171	128	241	172	404
Cashew nuts, shelled.....	2,878	2,774	10,331	11,827	15,252	18,072	17,509	24,595	17,033	30,770
Dry beans and peas.....	319	57	14	2	422	67	14	2	25	6
Molasses.....	19,368	409	17,786	297	--	--	25,529	979	6,870	285
Tea.....	1,041	785	1,088	699	2,078	1,569	3,121	2,098	3,118	2,194
Sisal.....	2,052	460	50	5	1,016	141	50	6	1,134	115
Drugs of vegetable origin.....	25	6	--	--	23	8	81	43	112	55
Cashew shell phenol.....	968	316	2,983	316	5,599	740	5,468	713	6,609	1,424
Other agricultural.....	--	92	--	117	--	386	--	519	--	<u>1/6</u> ,390
Total agricultural imports.....	--	4,914	--	13,328	--	21,154	--	29,196	--	41,643
Total all imports.....	--	7,458	--	17,700	--	25,524	--	32,684	--	45,577

-- = Not reported or not applicable.

Note: Tons are metric.

1/ Includes \$5 million of sugar and \$1.1 million of tobacco.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

OFFICIAL BUSINESS  
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY



1022987338

POSTAGE &  
U.S. DEPT.  
AGRI  
AGH 101

FIRST CLASS

U.S. MAIL